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citizen can appeal to the courts against the injustice of their acts. Constitutional law, as we know it in the United States, is designed to deal with Philip drunk as well as with Philip sober, peaceful and just.

F. I. HERRIOTT.

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Takekoshi Yosaburo. *Japanese Rule in Formosa.* Pp. xv, 342. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

This book is a composite product partaking of the characteristics of a critical work on colonization, a government report and a traveler's note book. It is marred at points by the introduction of discussions irrelevant or too detailed to deserve a place in a work of this nature. This does not prevent the volume from giving an excellent picture of what Japan has accomplished and wishes to accomplish in Formosa. The latter is at times over-emphasized, giving the book administrative bias. In other instances the polite, formal style in which the author writes and the finality with which the statements of various writers on colonial problems are quoted, are such as to make the reader smile.

Mr. Takekoshi writes from his personal experience in two extended tours through the island and his ability to see the contrasts and similarities in the peoples and the economic and geographical conditions make the book not only informing but entertaining.

Japan's mission as the bearer of western civilization to her eastern neighbors has thoroughly impressed itself on the author's mind. To him Formosa seems but a stepping stone, a proving ground in which the ruling country is already showing her fitness for the work she is called to do. From this point of view he proceeds to the examination of the island. "The basis of all development is peace," has been the theory upon which Japan has proceeded since her acquisition of the island in 1895. Mistakes in the measures to bring about order were made at first, and not until 1902 were conditions such as to give the island a chance for normal development. Before that time the military had been the preponderant influence, and had not succeeded in crushing out the spirit of disorder due to the unsuitability of the regular levies for fighting in a country where the brigands were expert in guerrilla warfare. Viscount Kodama, who was placed in control in 1902, made all military power subject to the civil, and did everything in his power to obtain the goodwill of the natives. They were made to feel that the Japanese Government had come to stay and would protect them against the brigands who were terrorizing the country. With the spread of this spirit the task of restoring order became much less difficult, for the people became willing to aid the government where formerly they had hindered it through fear of the consequences to follow when the punitive expeditions had withdrawn.

As an aid in restoring order and as means to maintain it the government engaged in numerous branches of work for the improvement of life in the islands. Railways were rapidly built, the cultivation of sugar and

the production of salt were aided, telegraph, telephones, and roads were undertaken. Opium and camphor were made government monopolies, the use of the former being greatly restricted. The legal systems, especially the land laws, were remodeled, steamship lines were subsidized, schools started, and, perhaps as important as any other feature, an excellent system of sanitation was established which made the towns formerly hotbeds of tropical diseases bear favorable comparison with any of the cities located in similar climatic conditions. Notwithstanding the great expense attendant upon these improvements, the economic resources of the island have recovered so rapidly that Japan is no longer forced to contribute to the maintenance of the colony.

The latter portion of the book contains numerous valuable statistical tables relating to the resources, population and trade of the islands, an extensive bibliography and a good map. The illustrations are clear and well chosen.

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Washington, B. T. *Frederick Douglass.* Pp. 365. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1907.

Mr. Washington is already familiar to the American public, not only as one of the greatest educators and constructive statesmen of our times, but also as one of our most popular authors. This time he appears in the rôle of biographer of Frederick Douglass, perhaps the most remarkable personage of the negro race of the last century.

After a hasty and necessarily limited narrative of the early life of Douglass we are ushered in upon his public career, which began in 1838, soon after his escape from slavery, at the age of twenty-one.

Douglass, having been born a slave, and having suffered all the horrors of the system, was the one man for whom the abolitionists looked, and as a "human argument" he was always convincing, whether in Europe or America. Not only the strong sympathy and earnest zeal of Mr. Douglass are depicted, but most strikingly, his broad grasp of the whole situation, and his general good judgment. He was the last great abolitionist to stay by John Brown; the leader and inspirer of the free people of color in the North; a director, and his home in Rochester, N. Y., a chief center of the underground railway, and a chief advocate of the necessity for negro soldiers in the Union army. It is significant that Mr. Washington, himself the uncompromising advocate of industrial education, should pay tribute to Douglass who advocated the same training years before the birth of Mr. Washington.

The book is exceedingly clear and simple in its style. Quotations, especially from Mr. Douglass' own writings, are used in abundance. One might wish that Mr. Washington, bringing his own wide experience with the problems bequeathed to him and his by those of Douglass' day, might have passed more decisive judgment upon some of the actions of his subject. But the author appears not as a hero worshiper or a critical judge.

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